

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
It is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At four dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, County of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Means on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,685 64

Notes for deferred dividends within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 550 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45

Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$281,471 95

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none

3d. " " " " " " none

4th. Losses unadjusted none

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 680 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate 2,152,900 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investment was, at the date thereof, made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 10th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the last of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition to be genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 27th day and year above written.

[L. S.] ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 38, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Albert G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—829.

OFFICIAL.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]
[Concluded.]

KENTUCKY.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, via William F. Weatherford's, on Rush Branch, Powers Store, and Lewis Gate, to Hustonville, Lincoln county.

MARYLAND.

From Salisbury, via Friendship and Dublin, to Newtown.

From Lingore, via Woodville to Ridgeville.

From Brookville, Montgomery county, via the Union Turnpike road, Silver Spring, and Brightwood, to Washington, District of Columbia.

MICHIGAN.

From Wayne to Romulus.

From Pere Marquette, Marquette county, to Indiana Town.

From Marquette to Isabella.

From Big Rapids, Meeker county, to Hersey Branch.

From Unadilla to Plainfield, in Livingston county.

From Constantine, via Hart's Corners, Newberry, and Vicksburg, to Cassopolis.

From Steven's Landing, Somolia county, via Townships of Worth, Fremont, and Speaker, to Maple Valley, Somolia county.

MINNESOTA.

From Carver, via Waconia, to Watertown.

From Hastings, via Empire City, Farmington, and Lakeville, to Shakopee.

From Faxon, via Flencoe and Koniska, to Hutchinson.

From Jordan, via Lexington and Le Sueur Centre, to Cleveland.

From Saint Charles, via Saratoga and Troy, to Preston.

From Red Wing, Goodhue county, via Belle Creek, Hader, Norway, Kenyon, and East Prairieville, to Faribault, in Rice county.

From Monticello, Wright county, to Rockford, in same county.

From St. Cloud, Minnesota, via Fort Abercrombie and Bannock City, in the Territory of Idaho, to Fort Walla-Walla.

From Anoka, via Cedar Grove, Bethel, Linoow, Anoka county, and Oxford, North Branch, Isanti county, to Sunrise, Chicago county.

From Wankato, Minnesota, to the Winnebago Agency, Dakota Territory.

From Preston, via Arundahl and Argo, to Enterprise.

MISSOURI.

From Saint Joseph, Missouri, via Rochester, Empire Prairie, and Smithtown, to Mount Ayr, Iowa.

From Saint Catherine, via North Salem and Kidville, to Unionville.

NEW JERSEY.

From German Valley, Morris county, via Middle Valley and Lower Valley, to High Bridge, Hunterdon county.

From Egg Harbor City, via Green Bank, Lower Bank, and Wading River, to Tuckerton.

From Seaville Station, on the Cape May and Millville Railroad, via Seaville, to Bensley's Point, Cape May county.

NEW YORK.

From Otisville, via Cuddebackville, Oaklandville, and Hartwood, to Bedford.

From Port Jervis to Mongaup Valley.

From Chemung, New York, to Saint John's, Pennsylvania.

From Long Lake, via Newcomb, to Minawa.

From Georgetown, Madison county, via West Eaton, to Morrisville.

From Westerville to Kennedy, via Arkwright Summit, Hamlet Villenore, Cherry Creek, Cedar Creek, and Ellington.

OHIO.

From Gratis to Camden.

From McConnellville, via Tunnell Ridge and Bloom Hill, to Rural Date.

From Newcomerstown to Bakersville.

From Delta, Ohio, via Pancker's Corners, Chase's Corners, Rathbone's Corners, Chaney's Corners, and Bassett's Corners, to Adrian, Michigan.

From Sciota Furnace, via Lyra, Clinton Furnace, and Powellsville, to Kelly's Mills.

From West Union, via Wheat Ridge, to Youngsville.

From Zanesville, via Symmes Creek to Dresden.

From Litchfield, to Grafton.

From South Charleston, to South Solon.

From Carrollton, via Davis, and Leesville, to Bowerston.

From Bowerston, via New Hagerstown, Palermo, and Algoynin, to Carrollton.

OREGON.

From Portland, via Taylor's Ferry, and Chehalis, to Lafayette.

From Lafayette to Tillamook valley.

From Dallas City, Oregon, via Canyon City and Independence, to Boise City, Idaho.

From Roseburg, via Ten Mile Creek, Camas Valley, Junction of middle and south forks of Coquille, Lenhardt's Prairie, and Sixes Mines, to Port Orford.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Elderton, Armstrong county, to Plumville, Indiana county.

to Kingsley post office, Crawford county.
From Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, via Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to Waterson's Ferry, Clarion county.

VERMONT.

From Montpelier, via Worcester, East Elmore, Elmore and Wolcott, to North Wolcott.

WISCONSIN.

From Amherst to Stevens Point.

From Monticello, Dane county, via West Lake Mounds and Moscow, to Green's Prairie, in Green county.

From Tempeleau to Aradina.

From Mosinee to Marathon City.

From Wisconsin to Smith's Corner.

From Durand, via Waukegan, Dunnsville, Downsville, Menominee, Cedar Falls, Eighteen mile Creek, Running Valley, Crook's Valley, and Bloomer Prairie, to Chippewa Falls.

From Epraim to Washington Harbor.

From Barlett to Young America.

From Rising Sun, via Freeman and Rush Creek, to De Soto.

From Wausau to Stettin.

From River Falls, in Pierce county, via Beldenville, Ellsworth, and Rush River, to Maiden Rock, in said county, and thence across Lake Pepin to Lake City, in Washburn county, Minnesota.

From Virgoque to Debello, in Vernon county.

From Fort Howard, at the northern terminus of the Northwestern railroad to Stiles.

From Fayette to Darlington, in La Fayette county.

From Wausau, Marathon county, to Ontonagon, Michigan.

From Arcos, via Clyde, to Dodgeville, Iowa county.

From Blue River Station, Grant county, to Port Andrew, Richland county.

From Great Bay, Brown county, via Red River and Lincoln, Keweenaw county, to Akenepe, Keweenaw county.

From Potosi to Cassville, Grant county.

From Tafton to Beetown, Grant county.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Lost Creek Post Office, Harrison county, via Rockford and Johnston, Peel Tree Post Office, in Barbour county.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

From the Pinos Village to the capitol of Arizona.

From Denver, Colorado, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to East Bannock, in Idaho.

From Denver, Colorado, via Panache Pass and Conchos to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

From Denver to Bijon Basin.

From Golden City, via Ralston Creek and Boulder City, to Burlington.

DAKOTA.

From Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, to Bannock City, Idaho.

IDAHO.

From Boise City, via Bannock City, Centreville, Pioneer City, and Placeville, to Lewiston.

From Placeville to Fayetteville.

From Boise City to Esmeraldo, in Alturas county.

From Boise City, via Owyhee, to Humboldt, in Nevada Territory.

NEBRASKA.

From Julesburg, Nebraska, via Fort Laramie, and Deer Creek, to Virginia City, in Idaho.

From Omaha City, by way of the Valley of the Elk Horn, to the Niobrara river.

NEVADA.

From Aurora, Nevada, to Keyville, California.

From Unionville to Dun Glen, East Range.

From Virginia City, via Unionville, Star City, to Humboldt.

UTAH.

From Fort Bridger, Utah, via Richville, Soda Springs, the Upper crossing of Snake river and Virginia City, to Hell Gate, in Idaho.

From Fort Bridger, Utah, via Boise City, Idaho, and Grand Valley, Oregon, to Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, via Fillmore City and St. George, to Los Angeles, California.

From Salt Lake City, via E. T. City, Grantsville, Tooele, Shambiss, Cedar Fort, Fairfield and Washoe, to Payson.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, via Provo City, Salt Creek, Fillmore City, Beaver, Parawan, Cedar City, to St. George.

From Brigham City, via Mendon, Wellsville, Hyrum, Millville, Providence, Logan, Hyde Park, Sanitudo, to Cheyenne, to Franklin.

From Hyrum to Paradise, to Cheyenne.

From Ogden City to Plain City.

From Ogden City to Huntsville.

From Great Salt Lake City, via Jordan, to Heritman.

From Rockville to Springdale.

From Salt Creek, via Poudre, Rounds, and Holden, to Fillmore.

From Springville, via Spanish Fork, Canon, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Springtown, Ephraim and Mant, to Gunnison.

From Mount Pleasant to Moroni.

From Fountain to Wales.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said reservation may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be so extended and enlarged on the south as to include the entire valley of the Peoria river, known as the Boone Grande, and that the whole of said reservation so enlarged shall be designated and known as the Navajo and Apache reservation, and as such shall, until otherwise ordered by law, be exempt from sale, and free from all occupancy, except by the said Indians pursuing the mode of occupation, excepting such portion of the said lands as are now occupied by Fort Sumner, or as may be needed for the use of said post.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Southern Agency of New Mexico is hereby abolished, and that the agent for the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Indians be appointed at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 153.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States of America and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of giving effect to a convention signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the United States of Columbia on the tenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, extending and renewing the provisions of the convention with the republic of New Granada, of tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the first eight sections of the "Act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and the same are hereby renewed, re-enacted, and made applicable to the said convention of tenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 154.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to select a site for a navy yard or naval station on the western waters and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a commission consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy yard or naval station on the Mississippi river or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress.

Approved June 30, 1864.

[Continued.]

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or to J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE,
W. B. MOORE.

P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—340—twf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLIE; and says that she belongs to John Gano, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a black complexion, weighs about 120 pounds, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky. The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 25, 1864—wlm-1648.

BEDFORD SPRINGS,
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors.

A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville), every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

PARKER & SON.

June 8, 1864—tw10-331.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons who may hereafter Trespass on the grounds belonging to the Public-landed Indians, are notified that they will be prosecuted, according to law. The Superintendent hopes that this notice will be sufficient, without compelling him to proceed to extreme measures.

W. MCD. ABBETT, Sup't.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—wktwim.

1864. FALL. 1864.

TO
Wholesale Buyers.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of

Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Flowers & Silks.

In fact everything in the Millinery line in Fall and Winter styles.

DEVOU & CO.,
83 and 85 Pearl Street.

DEVOU & CO., 83 & 85 PEARL ST.,
WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS,
Cloaks and Shawls.

Approved June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company shall have the right to extend their horse railway on any public highway in the county of Washington, commencing at the present terminus of either of their roads extending north from Seventh and Fourteenth streets, and from the Capitol square to Maryland avenue, and extending north from the eastern extremity of that avenue, first having obtained the consent of the levy court thereof, and may charge additional fare of five cents for every three miles on each branch so extended for each and every passenger conveyed upon any road constructed in said county of Washington outside of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Provided, That no road herein contained shall be constructed so as to prevent Congress from regulating the fare on either of said roads, or altering or amending the original charter of said company, or this amendment thereof, according to the provisions of said original charter.

Approved June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 152.]

AN ACT to aid in the settlement, subsistence, and support of the Navajo Indian captives upon a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of settling the Navajo Indians, now captives in New Mexico, upon a reservation upon the Peoria river, in New Mexico, for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles necessary for such purpose, for breaking the ground, and for subsistence of said Indians to the end of the next fiscal year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

Gov. Bramlette and his Position.

Gov. Bramlette has seen fit, contrary to all Kentucky usage, to lay aside the duties of an Executive, for awhile, to take the stump in favor of the Chicago platform, and its nominees for President and Vice President. At a McClellan ratification meeting, held in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 19th of September, 1864, the Governor addressed the people. To the style of his speech we are gratified that we can pay a compliment. It is, with the exception of a single passage, respectful towards his opponents, and altogether pitched in a much higher key of loyalty, than most speeches which it has been our misfortune to read, delivered by "Democratic" orators.

The Governor says, he is not, and can not become a rebel. We believe him; and think there are but few men in the State who believe that he sympathizes with the rebellion. But, it is very evident that the Governor is very much disturbed about the negro, and his tender-footedness on this question has led him to do some very unwise and injurious things to the Union cause. The main points of his speech, which we shall notice, are these:

1st. Gov. Bramlette charges the President with the "organization of negro troops in Kentucky, in palpable and direct violation of the promise given to me by the President, in March last."

2d. The Governor asserts that the President has abandoned a conservative for a radical policy; and now makes the abandonment of slavery, by the rebels, a condition of peace.

3d. He openly states that martial law has been declared in Kentucky, without any cause therefor, to control the election in November.

These are the grave points with the people of Kentucky. The concluding portion of the speech is taken up with an attempt to set forth the glories of McClellan and Pendleton; and divers reasons are urged why the people should vote for them. Let us take the charges in their order, and appeal to the facts.

1st. Has Mr. Lincoln broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette? Has he falsified his word; and, while promising to do one thing which the Governor asked, turned square about, and done the opposite? In March, 1864, Gov. Bramlette visited Washington. The object of that visit, and its results, are thus set forth by Gov. Bramlette, in a letter published in the Commonwealth of April 25th, 1864:

"The object of my mission to Washington was, to have the quotas of militia called into service from Kentucky assigned upon the basis of enrollment, and not of population; and to obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the unauthorized and offensive interference of officers, soldiers and recruiting brokers with the slaves in Kentucky; and to have the enlistment and draft of slaves confined within the purview of the act of Congress for enrollment and draft, &c."

"Upon presenting the facts, upon which these demands were made, the President and Secretary of War promptly decided, that the demands were just and reasonable, and that every thing they could do to further my wishes, in these regards should be done."

"To carry out the other purposes Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding Department of Kentucky, was also appointed Supervisor of Enrollment and Draft, with powers to correct the offensive courses complained of, and to see that the ENLISTMENTS AND DRAFT were confined within the law, and to duly authorized officers."

Thus we see what Gov. Bramlette got by his visit to Washington—all he wanted. Gen. Burbridge, the man whom Gov. Bramlette selected for the commander of this Kentucky Department, was entrusted with the "enrollment and draft." The orders he received were known to Gov. Bramlette, and were satisfactory to him; for he came home with these words gushing from a full heart:

"It is a source of gratification to me to add, that the President and Secretary of War manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded; and expressed the most earnest sympathy for them, and a desire to avert, so far as may be, the recurrence of those calamities to which, as a Border State, they have been subjected."

Thus the matter stood up to April 23, 1864. Negroes had been enrolled, and the Governor had issued his proclamation to the people about it. He had visited Washington and laid his complaints and grievances before the authorities, and had them all satisfactorily met. The whole matter was put into the hands of Gen. Burbridge, and he received his orders in reference thereto, and Gov. Bramlette was satisfied. He came home with a high opinion of the kindness of the President, and was so satisfied that he would stick to what he had said, that he was heard to say: "If those orders given Gen. Burbridge were adhered to, Mr. Lincoln would carry Kentucky in the November election."

According to a law of Congress, which no respectable lawyer will say is unconstitutional, negroes were made subject to enrollment and draft. Kentucky negroes were enrolled according to that law by the orders of the Executive, whose duty it was to see that all the laws be faithfully executed. But Gov. Bramlette says, in "palpable and direct violation of the promise given him by the President," he has authorized the organization of negro troops in Kentucky. The question at once arises: Has President Lincoln broken his promise to Governor Bramlette? We answer, no; and this is the proof:

The whole matter was left in the hands of General Burbridge. He received his orders about the time Governor Bramlette was in

Washington, and the orders he received were approved by Gov. Bramlette. The negroes began to be organized in Kentucky about the 1st of May, about six weeks after Gov. Bramlette returned from Washington. On the 7th June, the Baltimore Convention met. Twenty-one delegates from Kentucky attended that Convention, and visited the President in a body—one month, remember, after the commencement to organize negro troops in Kentucky. One of those delegates bore a letter from Gov. Bramlette, to the authorities at Washington, complaining of what he considered a breach of faith, in reference to organizing negro troops in this State. That letter was read, and was commented upon in the presence of that delegation, the President and Secretary of War being present. The question was there and then directly put to both the President and the Secretary of War: Whether either of them had given any orders to Gen. Burbridge, in reference to organizing negro troops, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington? They both answered that Gen. Burbridge had received no additional orders from them, on that subject, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington.

This statement was made in the presence of that delegation. The matter was then discussed, and the President inquired of those men what he should do for Kentucky in the premises? They replied: "Since this thing has commenced, and has gone on thus far, the best thing you can do for our State is to push it to a conclusion at once, and be done with it."

Here, then, we have the facts. The President confided this whole matter of "enlistments and draft," to General Burbridge. Governor Bramlette was satisfied. General Burbridge received no additional orders or instructions, in reference to the matter, different from those Governor Bramlette had approved. Who, then, is responsible for the enlistment of negroes? And what becomes of the charge that the President had broken his promise?

In further confirmation of these facts, we would add, that the Provost Marshals received their instructions,—not from Gen. Fry at Washington, through Major Sidel Provost Marshal General of this State, but directly from Gen. Burbridge.

No, people of Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln has not broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette. Acting under the law of Congress it was his duty to have the negroes enrolled and drafted. Gen. Burbridge ordered enlistments of negroes, and the President in refusing to stop it, acted in accordance with the wishes of Kentuckians expressed to him at that conference. What the people of Kentucky have thought best for the State he has endeavored to do; always looking upon us with a lenient and partial eye, he has paid a deference to our wishes which he has extended to those of the people of no other State. He has labored to lighten the burdens of the war, which fell on us; and, as Gov. Bramlette has said, has always "manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor, which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded."

2. Has Mr. Lincoln made the abandonment of slavery the *sine qua non* of peace? We answer emphatically, no! But, before proceeding to examine the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln to the "peace commissioners" who appeared at Niagara, let us examine the opinion of Gov. Bramlette in reference to the object of the war, as carried on previous to that proclamation. It is the habit of "Democrats" to accuse the President of changing the object of the war, by the issuing of his preparatory Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862. In fact, Governor Bramlette in this speech says of him—speaking of the war as carried on under the Crittenden resolution, and the invasion of Kentucky by Smith and Bragg, in the summer of 1862, he remarks: "But ere relief was carried to them, while the rebel armies were strong and hopeful and defiant, ours driven from the rebel limits, Kirby Smith and Bragg occupying Kentucky, under pretence that the conservative and just policy had failed, Mr. Lincoln reversed his course and took the radical road to preserve the Union and restore the Government."

We appeal from Governor Bramlette, the champion of the Peace Democratic Chicago convention candidates, to Gov. Bramlette, fresh from the canvass of 1863, and newly seated in the gubernatorial chair. Then he had not been excited by designing men over the negro; then his patriotism burnt with a pure flame, uncolored with the excitement bad men have raised in Kentucky, and into which they have induced the Governor to plunge to the infinite detriment of the State and the cause of the Union. In reply to his Galt House correspondent, dated November 7, 1863, Gov. Bramlette said:

"I think I see 'where the shoe pinches' your loyalty. You have lost some slaves by the unlawful interference of Federal officers. Because these officers, in violation of the laws of Kentucky and Congress, and disregarding the spirit of the President's proclamation, and the order of Maj. Gen. Burns, enticed your slaves to run away, you conclude that 'it certainly must be apparent to you (me) as to every other man of common intelligence in Kentucky, that the object of the war' is not to restore the Union, but for the overthrow of the institution of slavery, and with it the utter bankruptcy of all slaveholders." I CONFESS MYSELF TOO DULL TO SEE THE OBJECT."

This was written ten months after the Emancipation proclamation took effect. If that did not change the object of the war most certainly nothing done since has.

As to the proclamation directed "To all whom it may concern," Mr. Lincoln's friends through the public press, have emphatically denied, that he intended it to mean that he would not receive proposals for peace, unless slavery was abandoned. The proclamation was intended for Clay, Holcomb, & Co.; and said to them he would receive proposals, if

slavery was abandoned; but did not say he would not, unless it was abandoned. Mr. Lincoln has also said to men from Kentucky, that, if his friends thought that a positive denial of the statement, that he would make the abandonment of slavery a condition of peace, was necessary, he would make it. His friends, knowing that he had never said any such thing, have not thought it necessary for him to deny it. Most certainly Mr. Seward is radical enough, and most certainly he ought to understand the intentions of the Executive—having been for three years and more his constitutional adviser. This is what he says the Administration will do in the premises:—

"Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the Rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which effect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall be then existing, between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the Civil War began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitration of the courts of law, and to the councils of legislation."

Gov. Bramlette himself has said something very much like this, viz:

"The war of rebellion is upon us. We have to meet it, no matter what other evils may come in its train. The success of rebellion would remedy none of those evils. The only remedy is the suppression of rebellion."

Remove the cause—and the cure can be effected. Suppress the rebellion, and the occasion of these wrongs ceases, and the remedy is at hand through the civil tribunals."

If, then, Governor Bramlette's view is right, so is Mr. Seward's who speaks for the President. They all refer the matter to the civil courts, after the rebellion shall be suppressed.

3. In reference to the third charge—the declaration of martial law in Kentucky—we have only this to say: The President did it at the request of the friends of the Union, in Kentucky. The State was overrun with guerrillas. Rebels were running for office, and rebels were getting ready to vote and control the election. In a word, the same state of things existed then as existed in 1862, when Gen. Boyle forbade rebels to run for office; and in 1863, when Gen. Burnside forbade rebels to vote. Gov. Bramlette is indebted for his large majority over the rebel Wickliffe to that declaration of martial law of General Burnside, which he then defended: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If it was right in 1862 and 1863, it was right in 1864. In 1863 Governor Bramlette defended it; there fore, Governor Bramlette thinks it right in 1864.

Now, people of Kentucky, let us turn to two other matters which the Governor is sensitive about—Liberty of the press, and liberty of speech. Here are his views, expressed in his Inaugural; they are the views, too, of Union men every where; we adopt them as the views of the Baltimore Convention; hence, we will just quote them without comment:

"Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press! Liberty of speech and of the press, as well as of action, must remain unbridled so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and license are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a licensed tongue. A licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be free to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to commit murder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit treason, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches, in time of rebellion, but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen, to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or to restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty, or are about to commit such acts, to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech, than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the courage to act it out themselves, and when seized and placed under just restraint, they clamor for the 'sacred right of free speech and free press.' Let him who does, or says, or prints, what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentiousness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not lawless. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them—and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice."

"Much is said about military arrests, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain, the constitution. The constitution is always the same, though the powers and duties of the various departments and tribunals of government are very different and various. The rule which controls the action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military action. The judiciary look to the statutes and judicial precedent for rules of decision. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do, and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abuse of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its ap-

propriate rules—the one just as constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and consents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to which they have appealed. The power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the statutes of the country where it exists, and by the usages of civilized nations. When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebels consent to submit to the civil instead of the military rule, then the civil will take the place of the military, and judicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appeal from the civil to the military authorities, are great simpletons if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be construed upon judicial precedent."

Look, now, for one moment at the candidates for the Presidency, and the principles they represent. McClellan says the Chicago platform is identical with his letter of acceptance, and Gov. Bramlette adds to that platform the Harrison's Landing letter. Let us look at them: The Chicago platform does not say who commenced the war; Gov. Bramlette says the rebels did it. The Chicago platform does not say what caused the war; the Baltimore platform and Gov. Bramlette say slavery was that cause;—Gov. B's words are these:—

"The blinded ambition and obduracy of the Southern secessionists persistently thrust forward the slave as the object of strife, although the Administration and the ruling powers, for more than one year, waved it aside, and refused to accept the issue."

Gen. McClellan advised the President, in July, 1862, to adopt a policy covering the whole state of the war, and told him that, unless he did so, "our cause would be lost." He told the President "the right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted; and that this principle might be extended upon the plea of MILITARY NECESSITY to all the slaves of particular States,—thus working manumission in such States; and in Missouri, perhaps also in West Virginia, and possibly even in Maryland. The expediency of such a measure was only a question of time."

What then McClellan advised July 7, 1862, Gov. Bramlette says the Administration waved aside for more than a year, and only accepted the issue when "thus forced" upon him by the rebels. Mr. Lincoln says it was necessary to save the Union to free the slaves. McClellan says the Government had the right to do so, under the "plea of military necessity." McClellan's platform says the war is a failure; Mr. Lincoln says it is not. McClellan's platform demands a cessation of hostilities; Mr. Lincoln says, prosecute the war, until the rebels lay down their arms—or until the rebellion is crushed. Mr. Lincoln's platform says the war will be stopped when the rebel armies are broken, and the rebellion suppressed. McClellan says stop now, and let us have a Convention. Gov. Bramlette says: "When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebel armies broken, if the dominant party wish to prosecute the war further, then the issue will be presented, and my judgment is that few will be willing to fight for any purpose beyond the restoration of the National authority over the revolted States."

Which do you prefer, lovers of the Union?

Turn now to the supporters of the candidates. Who favored the nomination of Mr. Lincoln? The true conservatives of the Nation,—the people. He was opposed by the Radicals all over the North,—Greeley, Phillips, Fremont, and all the rest of them preferred some more radical man. Who favored Gen. McClellan? Seymour, Voorhees, L. W. Powell, G. Davis & Co. Gov. Bramlette said in his Inaugural: "Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object is, under pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defence, and forwarding the aim of the rebellion." Yet he is now advocating a peace candidate—Pendleton,—on a platform which demands an immediate cessation of hostilities, in company with Wickliffe, Bullock, Meriwether, Harney, Powell, Vallandigham, F. Wood & Co. Who has changed? Gov. Bramlette or Wickliffe, Powell & Co.? Let the Chicago Convention be the answer.

Now, People of Kentucky, consider well how you vote. Do you love the Union? Then vote with those who are pledged to maintain it. Do you rejoice in the deeds of our gallant army? Then vote with those who will sustain that army until the rebellion is suppressed. Do you want an honorable peace? Then vote with those who intend to have an honorable peace. Do you want the Government wisely administered? Then vote for him whose wisdom has shown itself in four years of your service at the helm of the Government. Do you desire a dismembered Union, and a dishonorable peace, that will make this nation the object of the finger of scorn for all people for all time, then vote for McClellan and Pendleton on the Chicago peace platform.

The question is momentous. It involves the existence of the Union. Consider it well, men of Kentucky, and make up your minds to act as men who love their country, and are willing to do or die in its behalf. Never forget that the issue is, simply, the Union preserved—the rebellion crushed—the civil laws restored—national honor protected—our own and our children's liberty and happiness guaranteed, on the one hand, with an honorable and lasting peace; while, on the other, we will have a dismembered Union—national disgrace—a patched up peace, which will soon give place to continual war.

Remember, that if you object to Mr. Lincoln's acts, the same objections lie against McClellan. Did Mr. Lincoln issue a proclamation freeing the negroes? He did so to preserve the Union; and McClellan advised it three months before it was done. Has

Mr. Lincoln arrested men? So has McClellan. Has Mr. Lincoln favored a draft? So has McClellan. But Mr. Lincoln will not consent to peace, until the rebellion is overthrown. McClellan stands upon a platform which demands an immediate cessation of hostilities. Mr. Lincoln is not associated with a peace man for Vice President; McClellan is. Mr. Lincoln is not supported by the peace party; McClellan is. Mr. Lincoln is bitterly opposed by the rebel armies and leaders,—by rebels in Europe, and by rebels every where, who wish to see the Union destroyed. All these people support McClellan. The poor and oppressed the world over wish the success of Mr. Lincoln. The aristocracy and the crowned heads—the oppressors of the people the world over, wish to see McClellan President. Every man who deserts to the rebels—every resister of the draft—every bounty-jumper—every dishonest contractor—every dismissed and disgraced army officer—every shirker to the rear—every member of the Sons of Liberty—every rebel and every rebel sympathizer, opposes Mr. Lincoln, and supports McClellan. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Will you join with all the enemies of the Country everywhere—with all the outlaws of the land—the craven-hearted and the cowardly, in opposing the Union candidate?

It is idle to say McClellan is for the Union. He stands upon a peace platform; his party is a peace party; his associate upon the ticket is a peace man. All the talent of the anti-Union Democratic party—the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Voorhees, the Pughs, the Powells, the Wickliffes, are for a cessation of hostilities. They can and will control him. They will fill his Cabinet at home, and represent his Administration abroad. They will sustain his measures in Congress, and be the leaders of the armies. He can not escape from them, and must act as they wish. He who votes for McClellan on such a platform, surrounded and supported by such men, will vote for the success of the rebellion, and the destruction of free Government on this Continent. Every Federal victory weakens McClellan's party. How do you like that? Every time Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Rosecrans is defeated, and the flag of the Union brought low, McClellan gains votes. Can you stand that?

No, fellow citizens, have nothing to do with such a party. Come out for your country, and rally once more around the flag of the Union. Gird up your loins, and get ready for the battle. Be firm and true in the cause of Liberty and Union; and while the gallant sons of the State are driving rebels to their last ditch in the front, and advancing the banner of the Union full high in honor and glory, do you put to flight at home, at the ballot box, those who would bring disgrace upon all those brave boys, and throw away the toil and blood and treasure of three years and more of strife for the Union. Will you do it?

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, ss.

United States of America, } D. No. 189.
vs. }
Hugh Leonard. }

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offenses, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, and then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. W. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—W4t.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Mundayville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

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J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A. Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Hewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Mundayville, Ky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

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John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
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Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
William A. Craig, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thomas N. Lindsey, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

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Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

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Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.
James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardwell.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Lexington.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodrich, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsen, Bardwell.
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8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights..... \$120 00
Tuition in primary branches..... 15 00
Tuition

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—E. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Sixth District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Seventh District—M. L. RICE.
Eighth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Union Speaking.
Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, Union Elector for the State at large, will address the people of Franklin county, at the Court House, in Frankfort, next Friday night, at 7 o'clock. Let our whole population turn out to hear this gifted orator, and great champion of loyalty.

J. L. Scott, Esq., will address the people of Grant county in favor of the Union cause, at the Court House in Williamson, Grant county, Kentucky, Monday, October 24, being the first day of the Grant Circuit Court.

We hope every person will read and carefully consider the able article on the second page.

Mr. John G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, who was recently drafted in Washington, though erroneously enrolled, being subject to military duty, not in the District, but at his home in Illinois, which has more than filled its quota, and being at the same time incapacitated by illness from serving, has sent a substitute to the enrolling office, who was duly accepted and mustered in.

Gen. Dix.—The New York Times says, this sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of this State, has been claimed by the Copperheads for McClellan. Going to Sandusky to catch piratical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

Union Meetings in Kentucky.
CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union candidate for Elector, will address the public at the following times and places, commencing on each occasion at half past one o'clock, P. M.

Georgetown, Scott county, Thursday, October 13th.
Stamping Ground, Scott county, Friday, October 14th.
Eagle Bridge, Scott county, Saturday, October 15th.
Mt. Sterling, Monday, October 17th.
Paris, Tuesday, October 18th.
Little Hickman, Friday, October 21st.
Lancaster, Saturday, October 22d.
Stanford, Monday, October 24th.
Hustonsville, Tuesday, October 25th.
Danville, Wednesday, October 26th.
Perryville, Thursday, October 27th.
Cornishville, Friday, October 28th.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, October 29th.
The friends at all the above named places are requested to give publicity to and arrange for the several meetings.
Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., it is believed, will be sufficiently recovered to be present and will participate in the meetings of the 22d, 24th, 26th and 29th.
The public generally (including the ladies) are invited to attend.
October 12, 1864.

Many of the Democratic papers are speaking very slightly of the late movements of the Army of the Potomac on the north and south sides of the James river. That the Federal army has been successful in accomplishing any good result, these papers doubt or deny, or speak of its successes as not worth the losses which they have cost us. On the contrary, Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advance on both sides of the James, and discuss Grant's movements with great anxiety.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th, in a long review of the recent advance upon that city by Grant on the side of the James river, evinces the greatest anxiety concerning the situation, and bewails the loss of Battery Harrison, the works captured by our forces and held afterwards against several desperate assaults by the rebels, in which their losses were heavy. It adds, earnestly: "Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere. The safety of our lives can not be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial, which is at hand."

Union Speaking a Frankfort.

On Monday, October 10, Charles Eginton, Esq., the Union candidate for Elector in this District, came to Frankfort to make a speech in aid of the election of Mr. Lincoln. It was the first day of the Franklin Circuit Court, and the town was filled with the citizens of the county. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Eginton entered the Court House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. As he approached the stand to commence his address he was notified that Col. John M. Harlan, of this place, desired to reply. Mr. Eginton agreed to grant him that privilege, as that was just to his hand.

Mr. Eginton commenced by stating the arrangement between Col. Harlan and himself, and said that this was the first time, during the campaign, that he had been fortunate enough to have a chance to discuss the issues of the canvass with any of the Chicagoites, as none of them had presented themselves for that purpose up to this time, and refused all his invitations to a discussion. He spoke one hour and a quarter, amid showers of applause that we have scarcely ever heard equalled.

He took up McClellan's record first—as in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination McClellan had referred to it—and commenced reading from McClellan's own report, when he was interrupted by a man with a Major's shoulder's straps on; who, finding he made nothing off Mr. Eginton, proposed three cheers and a tiger for McClellan, whilst some rebel not far from the "major" proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, remarking that he was for the dissolution of the Union. Three or four feeble voices responded to the calls; but whether for McClellan or for Jeff. Davis, we could not tell. To do the crown justice, they saw the "major" was excited, and paid but little attention to him, and he soon subsided, after Col. Harlan had a talk with him.

Mr. Eginton resumed, by remarking, that he hardly expected to be interrupted here, at the Seat of Government, where, from the Governor down, all the State officers were constantly prating about "free speech!"—And, especially, he did not expect to be interrupted by one of "Mr. Lincoln's hirelings!" To which shoulder straps replied: "I am not one of Lincoln's hirelings; I am Gov. Bramlette's!"

After reading portions of McClellan's letter to Buell, &c., and his Harrison Land- ing letter to the President, and showing that McClellan had advised the President, months before the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation, on the plea of military necessity, to adopt a system of manumission, and to seize upon the permanent use of the labor of all the slaves—big and little—old and young—male and female; and urged its adoption as an absolute means of success to the Union cause, and as a measure to gain the approbation of the Almighty, Mr. Eginton took up the Chicago platform, and gave it a thorough examination; proving that it was a rebel concern; that the Convention which adopted it had met in the wrong place—that Richmond, or Charleston, was the proper place for holding such a convention as had assembled at Chicago under the auspices of the "Peace Democracy," and that its nominees and platform ought not to be supported by the loyal people of Kentucky.

During Mr. Eginton's entire speech the rebels and "conservatives," received such blows as seldom fall upon the heads of any people or party. He fully sustained his former high reputation for earnestness and eloquence, and did his cause immense good and his opponents much harm; and took his seat amid the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Col. Harlan rose to reply, and spoke for two hours. We had intended to notice his speech at length; but we have not space to spare. Let it suffice to say that the crowd soon became aware that Col. Harlan was no match for Mr. Eginton; that he labored and worried along like a man who had no heart or spirit in what he was doing; that his entire effort bespoke a man who was sorely striving to uphold a cause he felt and knew to be wrong, and in opposition to which every impulse of his convictions and his principles arose an impassable barrier. Not once did he refer to Pendleton; no one word had he to say of his present colleagues—Powell, Wickliffe, Harney, Vallandigham & Co. Indeed, Col. Harlan did not seem like himself, except in a single instance when he gave the rebels a lick or two that reminded his hearers of the ancient ring of his Union voice. And we believe, that when he closed he felt he had made a failure, though the Chicago Convention lied when it said the Union army in its efforts in suppressing the rebellion had been a failure.

Mr. Eginton responded in a stirring speech, of some fifteen minutes. It was the most successful rejoinder we ever heard. It was withering, scathing, overwhelming, and the Attorney General must have felt it, as well as his friends. We doubt if the Colonel will again seek a contest with our gallant Elector. As we listened, and witnessed the effects of his crushing and annihilating arguments, and the manner in which he exhibited the Chicago advocates, we no longer wondered why it was that the anti-Union orator has so persistently refused to divide time with him at their meetings. The Union cause, by the discussion and Mr. Eginton's triumph, was greatly advanced. The meeting closed about 5 1/2 o'clock with three cheers for Mr. Lincoln.

Change in the Electoral Ticket.
In the First District, N. R. Black has been substituted for Hon. L. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, being a member of Congress, was ineligible to serve as Elector.
In the Second District, Ed. R. Weir has been substituted for Gen. J. M. Shackelford, who has removed to Evansville.

War News and Army Items.

We have room to-day for only the subject of official bulletins:

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Oct. 8, 10 A. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton:
We met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltown on the morning of the 2d, and drove him to his works around the saltworks, where he was strongly entrenched on the Blue river, supported by a heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughan, and it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left flank, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by the failure of our ammunition. I learn from prisoners that the enemy's force was between six thousand and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand men from Lynchburg. My force amounted to two thousand engaged. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours. A detachment sent to Pound Gap, forced the way through, and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about three hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy more. I will report more fully by mail in the morning. On the 30th, I received an order from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Maj. Gen.
Nashville, Oct. 8—11:30 P. M.—I have not heard direct from General Sherman, but General Corse, who is at Alatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kennesaw, repairing the railroad between Alatoona and Atlanta. He has plenty of provisions, and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure. General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee river on flatboats above and below Florence, on the 6th, while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water.

G. H. THOMAS, Major General.
Alatoona, Oct. 8 P. M.—General Halleck: I reached the Kennesaw mountains on the 6th of October, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, Ga., cars with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Acworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad, but we have Alatoona and Atlanta, and an abundance of provisions. Hood moved rapidly back to Dallas, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly safe to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.
Woodstock, Va., Oct. 7—P. M.
To Lieut. Gen. Grant.
I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point, the whole country from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 700 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four herds of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than 30,000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I can not make. Lt. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came to the valley from the ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler have been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protective papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. They have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves behind my rear guard to-day. A party of 100 of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 175 men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they all will turn up; part have reached here, McNeil was fatally wounded, and fell into our hands.

H. P. SHERIDAN, Major General.
Headquarters Department Virginia and North Carolina, Oct. 8—Gen. Grant:—Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Generals Gregg and Bratton were wounded. General Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning has an official despatch from Gordonville, dated last night, which states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and made their escape. No movement on the Petersburg side. No new troops had been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

R. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.
War Department, Washington, Oct. 10—4:20 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Telegraphic communication with Gen. Grant has been re-established, and, in a despatch at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Grant reports: I find our losses the other day were much less than reported; 400 will cover our loss in killed, wounded, and captured. About 150 were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than 10,000 to 12,000.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.
Strausburg, Oct. 9.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:—In coming up to this place, I was not followed by any force of the enemy till yesterday, when I discovered a large cavalry force of rebels. I immediately gave command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I found that it was all the rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbett to attack it at daylight this morning.

The attack was handsomely made, Custer's and Nesmet's divisions charging on the back roads. Nesmet captured five pieces and Custer six pieces of artillery, and forty-seven wagons, &c. Among the wagons captured were the headquarters wagons. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the valley since the 9th of September. Some of

the artillery was new, and had never been fired. Over four hundred prisoners were captured. The victory was complete. The rebels were driven over twenty miles.

P. H. SHERIDAN, CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 10.
To E. M. Stanton:
Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler to be 1,000.
The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following: The gallant Gregg, commanding the Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among the other casualties we report Gen. Breton, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Col. Haskins wounded, and Major Hawkins also wounded. A rumor states that Gen. Gray was killed. Since Friday there has been no fighting.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
A TRAIN ON THE KY. CEN. R. R. DESTROYED.
On the morning of the 11th of October, the passenger train of cars from Lexington for Covington was captured by rebels within eight miles of Lexington. The cars, passengers and Express were robbed; \$32,000 are reported taken from the Express. The cars were all burned. Capt. Bacon of the 30th Kentucky is reported killed.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of Asthma and Consumption by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speaks louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to hear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Cough Balsam in curing me of the most troublesome cough and shortness of breath after all other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying! what a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold by all druggists.

No rest for the Wicked.

By the following order of the Canadian authorities, it will be seen that the deserters from the draft, and others who have recently fled to Canada, have "jumped from the frying pan into the fire." Those people are really in a bad fix:

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, September 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Captain R. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Clifton, C. W., for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's Government.

All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to military arrest, fine and imprisonment. Refugees and exiles seeking protection of this Government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection. By order.

The Detroit Tribune says, in calling attention to this order, A Sergeant has been intrusted with the duty of posting this order throughout Canada, and on Thursday evening and to-day is busy in posting up the bills in Windsor. He will continue down as far as Amherstburg, taking Sandwich in his course, and will also see that the order is posted in the various villages along the Lakeshore. The sight of the order at Windsor and Sandwich has naturally created great excitement among the draft runaways, deserters, refugees, etc., who are apparently at a loss how to proceed. Many (mostly Southerners) are making preparations to comply with its provisions, and others are returning home. The day express on the Great Western railway, it is estimated, took over one hundred men on the 30th September there to report.

The above might lead to the supposition that the British Government was preparing for war, but the Cincinnati Gazette has been reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadian militia to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities, probably to the East Indies. When we remember that the British Government recently issued an order withdrawing all its regular troops from Canada it left that Province to rely upon its own inhabitants for protection. In consequence, they have necessarily had recourse to the above order to strengthen their forces.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8, 1864.
CAUSES DECIDED.
McGwire vs Graves, Rockcastle; affirmed.
Bland vs Adams Express Co., Lou. Ch'y.; affirmed.
Smith vs Same, Jefferson; affirmed.
Olive vs Walton's ex'r., Todd; reversed.
Tate vs Whitworth's adm'r., Breckinridge; reversed.
Huffman's ex'r's vs Thomas, Lou. Ch'y.; reversed.
Williams vs Lemon, &c., Livingston; reversed.
Powell vs Delany, Union; reversed.

ORDERS.
McNeil vs McNeil, Laure; continued.
Bales vs Hughes, Letcher; continued.
Ratliffe vs Friend, Johnson; continued.
Hayes et al vs Hughes, &c., Union; continued.
Hawn vs Johnson, Knox; continued.
Bowman vs Sewell, Breathitt; continued.
W. P. More's br's vs Shepard, &c., Taylor; time extended to 1st day of December next, to file transcript of record.
Sullivan vs Patterson, Lewis; petition for rehearing overruled.
Hancock vs Wilhoit, Owen; order of hearing and judgment set aside, and rehearing granted. Court adjourned until Court in course.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336—tw&wlv.

It is reported that Gen. Price was badly whipped at Jefferson City, Missouri; and is now endeavoring to get out of the State. Gen. Steele, it is said, is coming in on his rear from Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.
Oct. 10, 1864.
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 25@3 75.
BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45@50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 23c per dozen.
DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at @10 1/2c, and peaches at 17@17 1/2c.
GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 95@2 00 for red, and \$2 05@2 10 for white. Corn in demand, saleable at 1 25@1 30 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75@80c, barley \$1 35@1 40, and rye \$1 20.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 48@50c. Sugar unchanged; 26 Orleans 23c to 26c, Cuba 30@31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 15@33c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups \$1 10@1 25. Pepper 45@46c spice from 38@40c. Rice 12@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40@82c. Oolong 80@81 50.
HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$20@23 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.
SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:
Clover 60 lbs. (60 lbs.) at \$16 00@18 00
Timothy " (45 lbs.) 6 50@6 75
Bluegrass, st'pd " (14 lbs.) 1 25
Bluegrass, extra " (14 lbs.) 3 00
Red-top or h'dgr " (14 lbs.) 1 50
Millet " (50 lbs.) 3 50@3 75
Buckwheat " (48 lbs.) 2 50@2 75
Peas (May) " (60 lbs.) 8 50
Chickens " (60 lbs.) 3 50@4 00
Hungarian grass " (48 lbs.) 3 25@3 50
Flax " (56 lbs.) 2 75@3 00
Orchard grass " (14 lbs.) 1 25@1 50
Onion sets " (28 lbs.) 8 00
Hemp " (45 lbs.) 3 75@4 00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 10th amounted to 23 hoghead, at prices ranging from \$8 85 to \$9 95 per 100 pounds.

DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR the information of all concerned: Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show. All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability for the expenses incurred in the arrest in cases where the person arrested is, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid. The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal General to co-operate with the military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and not by the enlistment, which is void; they must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can state their preference, when, if practicable, the commandant of the rendezvous may assign them to such organization. Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge or belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain in which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL, Major 15th U. S. Infantry, Act'g Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. for Ky. 5t-lw.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between RODMAN & BLACKBURN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said RODMAN is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up the partnership business. THOS. RODMAN having purchased the interest of J. L. RODMAN and R. W. BLACKBURN in the stock of goods on hand will continue the business upon his own individual account, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. THOS. RODMAN, J. L. RODMAN, R. W. BLACKBURN. Frankfort, Oct. 10, 1864—2ms.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 20, 1864.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY county, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner. H. BURNETT, J. S. C. Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1864, as runaways: one woman, black complexion, named EMMA, aged about 20 years; also FRANCIS, aged about 24 years, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Allen Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C. September 5, 1864—w&wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailor P. O. Aug. 17, 1864—359—wlm.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335—3m.

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!! Lost!!!!

CHARLES CLEMENT, aged 21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black beard, slim built, and dressed in black pants, white shirt, and small boys hat, left home on the 25th day of July, 1864, in a deranged state of mind from epilepsy. He was seen on the train from this place to Lexington, on the morning of the 26th of July, from Gillman's Station. He may be some where along the railroad or in Frankfort or Lexington. Any officer or other person seeing such a person and letting me know where I can find him, shall be liberally rewarded. He has fits often during the night, can tell his name when asked. J. W. CLEMENT, Louisville, No. 2, Court Place. Sept. 16, 1864—w&wlm—365.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 24, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued, but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON. August 8, 1864—354—w&wlm.

Negro Women for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1864, (being circuit court day) to the highest bidder, at public auction, on a credit of twelve months a negro girl calling herself CALLEY, who is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, who says she belongs to John Holaway of Knoxville Tennessee, was committed to the jail of said county on the 27th day of July, 1864. The sale will take place at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, about 12 o'clock of said day, and will be made subject to redemption of said negro by his proper owner or owners within one year from the date of sale, said owner complying with the law made and provided in such cases. The purchaser will be required to give security to have the force and effect of a revivion bond.

H. B. INNES, S. F. C. Sept. 21, 1864—1m.



CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864—tw&wlv—325.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120.

EXTRACT.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts of the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. PINNELL, T. T. CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
jacent counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the name of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-
ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would also pay particular attention to those
wanting artificial Teeth to be promptly filled
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,
and Pomogry, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2, 1863.
S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,
MERCHAND TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor
of Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
8 inches high, dark hair, rather narrow com-
plexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is a simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-3d.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-3m-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,
against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defs.,
In Equity.
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, to-wit: County Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-3m-6w-3d.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-
ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs. Defendants.
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,
deceased.
THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-
tion be published in the newspaper called the
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said
non-residents notice of said application, that they
may appear thereat.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. KENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-3d-1w-3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!
A composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union,
of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-wt-ly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Black Silk,
Dark Blue, Light Blue,
French Blue, French
Brown, Dark Brown,
Light Brown, Buff
Brown, Red Brown,
Crimson, Dark
Drab, Light Drab,
Fawn Drab, Light
Fawn Drab,
Dark Green, Light
Green, Yellow, Mar-
oon, Orange, Purple,
Royal Purple, Sal-
mon, Scarlet, Slate,
Saffron, Violet,
Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Robes, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Child-
ren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be realized from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye or color, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on
the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with
as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-16d.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,
or Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, a runaway slave calling himself
DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrest-
ed in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-3d.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.
Frankfort. March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.
THE undersigned having purchased the ma-
terial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Govern-
ment of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a general Review
of the Market of the principal Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large and substantial list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding as it is, a large and substantial list.
We would have all the means necessary to sup-
press it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—their war
continues—sympathy and support. Being
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to assist in the great work of restoring
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and in their primary
advances of their political views, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
anty—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desir-
able in a newspaper.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with the result, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, I. Wil-
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.
We are also prepared to offer special induc-
ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and of every
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-
tend to keep on hand for reasonable sale.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-
fully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-wt-ly

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
AETNA
HARTFORD, CONN.
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agenc-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Par Value. Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents, 124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg,
R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,
(G. I. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Buffalo, N. Y. & E. R. R.,
R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (W. Y.) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1883 & 1888) 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 00
New York City Bonds, 4 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1884, 4 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 00
United States 5-20s, 4 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 200,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 00
50 Shares Citizens Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 00
35 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 40,000 00
300 Shares Citizens Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 25,000 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 00
140 Shares Aetna Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000 00
90 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 40
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., 200 00
Total Liabilities, \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY,
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
No. 20, Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.
This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an ac-
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 3, 1864-3d-1w-3w.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave,
on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-
ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old,
5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color.
Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-
ville Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-16d.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington
& Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all
stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M.,
Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.
FRIEIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAML. GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-1f.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-
ington and Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains
will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-
low:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35
A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, ex-
cept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro
and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-
radsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,
at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via
rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and
all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-
fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.,
and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., ar-
riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M.,
and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FRIEIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M.
to 5 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods-
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown,
Shelbysville, and other towns in the interior for
sale, and all further information can be had at the
Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook
streets.
SAML. GILL,
Jan. 9, 1864. Superintendent.

800 Shares Butchers & Dro-
vers Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00
300 Shares Importers & Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City, 30,000 00
200 Shares North River Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 00
200 Shares Bk North Amer-ica S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
200 Shares Bank of the Re-public S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk., New York City, 10,000 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 00
Total assets of Company, \$3,401,938 56

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 40
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., 200 00
Total Liabilities, \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY,
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
No. 20, Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.
This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an ac-
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 3, 1864-3d-1w-3w.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave,
on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-
ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old,
5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color.
Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-
ville Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-16d.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington
& Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownboro, and